Information Processes And Technology – Preliminary

50 Multiple Choice Preliminary Questions

Introduction To Information Skills And Systems

1. The following five items represent the major functions of a computer system
   (A) input, output, control, storage, ALU
   (B) input, output, control, storage, processing
   (C) input, output, control, bus, ALU
   (D) input, output, control, processing, ALU

2. The major elements of a computer system
   (A) processes, data, participants, information technology
   (B) processes, environment, participants, information technology
   (C) processes, data, participants, information
   (D) processes, data, hardware, software

3. A mail-order company has experienced a downturn in sales since it moved to online ordering for customers. The likely reason for this would be
   (A) a lack of Internet access
   (B) increase in time for processing
   (C) concerns about credit card security
   (D) customer unfamiliarity with computers

4. In the development of a computer solution for a company
   (A) all the information processes would be used
   (B) most of the information processes would be used
   (C) organizing is likely to be the major focus of development
   (D) processing is likely to be the major focus of development

5. The term information technology refers to
   (A) the software designed for a system
   (B) the knowledge base of technical personnel
   (C) software and hardware used in a computer system
   (D) the database (DBMS) at the heart of the system
6. The following group of people is ultimately responsible for setting the objectives of a new system
   (A) users
   (B) managers
   (C) participants
   (D) systems analysts

7. The difference between users of a system and participants in a system is that
   (A) participants are involved in the processes of a system and users are not
   (B) users are involved in the processes of a system and participants are not
   (C) participants advise on the design of the system and users do not
   (D) users advise on the design of the system and participants do not

8. The proprietary term “Windows” refers to
   (A) an operating system
   (B) a word processor
   (C) a brand of computer
   (D) any system using menus and icons

9. The amount of standard RAM expected in a modern desktop computer would be closest to
   (A) 128 Megabytes
   (B) 128 Kilobytes
   (C) 128 bytes
   (D) 128 Gigabytes

10. The number of bits in one kilobytes is
    (A) 8000
    (B) 1000
    (C) 8192
    (D) 1024

11. An inkjet printer uses the following basic process in its print head
    (A) heated ink bubbles touching the paper
    (B) electrostatically charged powder fusing to paper
    (C) a matrix of pins striking the paper
    (D) spraying jets of ink onto the paper
12. A CDROM records data on its surface with each bit created by a
   (A) depression, called a pit
   (B) a raised flat surface, called a land
   (C) the transition between a pit and a land
   (D) small holes

13. A trackball is used as an input device
   (A) in computer games
   (B) in professional sports software
   (C) in CAD work
   (D) as an ergonomic alternative to a mouse

14. The ASCII character 1011110 is transmitted under odd parity. The correct parity bit is
   (A) 0
   (B) 1
   (C) cannot be determined
   (D) cannot be calculated as the ASCII is missing a bit

15. Which of the following is not an example of digitised data
   (A) DVD
   (B) Facsimile
   (C) Scanner
   (D) VCR Tape

16. Analogue to digital conversion occurs when using a mouse. This conversion is achieved by
   (A) a mouse ball rolling over a surface
   (B) electronic circuitry measuring distance
   (C) a digitising circuit
   (D) slotted wheels through which light passes

17. A computer’s significant superiority over humans in handling of numerical data is most apparent in which of the following areas?
   (A) accuracy
   (B) spreadsheet layout
   (C) cost
   (D) speed
18. The following items are arranged in ascending order in terms of relative demands commonly made upon processing power:
   (A) text, graphics, digital video, sound
   (B) text, sound, graphics, digital video
   (C) digital video, graphics, sound, text
   (D) text, graphics, sound, digital video

19. Australian census forms are destroyed after data is processed. This is an example of the ethical area known as
   (A) privacy
   (B) security
   (C) accuracy
   (D) redundancy

20. At its most elemental level a computer system calculates using
   (A) 0’s and 1’s
   (B) pulses of electricity
   (C) low and high voltages
   (D) ASCII

21. Flat screen output devices as used in typical laptop computers utilize
   (A) CRT technology
   (B) LCD technology
   (C) plasma technology
   (D) Interlacing

22. Four steps in a typical machine cycle can be described in correct sequence as
   (A) fetch, decode, execute, store
   (B) fetch, execute, decode, store
   (C) fetch, execute, store, decode
   (D) fetch, decode, store, execute

23. The program counter register keeps track of
   (A) the current program instruction
   (B) the next program instruction
   (C) the address of the current program instruction
   (D) the address of the next program instruction
24. Analysis is the information process in which
   (A) manipulation and editing of data occurs
   (B) organization and formatting of data for use by other processes occurs
   (C) location and collection of data occurs
   (D) conversion of data occurs

25. The process of storing and retrieving in a computer system utilizes primary and secondary storage. Examples of these could be respectively
   (A) RAM and hard drive
   (B) RAM and ROM
   (C) ROM and RAM
   (D) hard drive and RAM

26. A common factor in effective project management is that the majority of the time is spent on
   (A) understanding the problem and early decision-making
   (B) designing the solution
   (C) implementing the solution
   (D) testing and evaluation

27. In any project the system development cycle is described as a cycle because in any effective major project
   (A) each of the steps must be executed more than once
   (B) no project is ever complete
   (C) it is often necessary to revisit the sequence for maintenance and improvement
   (D) early steps are repeated to determine if stated goals have been achieved

28. Social and ethical issues in any project should be considered
   (A) throughout the first two stages of the system development cycle
   (B) during the decision making stage
   (C) before using any system
   (D) during all stages of the system development cycle

29. A personal information system is one in which the system
   (A) has only one user
   (B) has only one participant
   (C) has been designed to be personalized and user friendly
   (D) has been designed for use on personal computer
30. Which of the following is **not** an example of a personal information system
   (A) a theatre booking program
   (B) CASE tools used by a freelance programmer
   (C) study software used by a year 11 student on their laptop computer
   (D) presentation software template used by a teacher of computing to for a parent presentation

31. A group information system is one in which
   (A) there are many groups involved in the system development cycle
   (B) the information system is designed to meet the needs of a group of users rather than an individual
   (C) the information system has separate modules each of which is the responsibility of a group
   (D) participants work in groups to design the information system

32. Which of the following is **not** a unique factor in group project work?
   (A) communication skills between participants
   (B) identifying strengths of participants
   (C) identifying different tasks of participants
   (D) meeting the required completion date for the project

33. The following is **not** an example of a group information system:
   (A) a student reporting system is developed for use by school staff by a computing teacher
   (B) a student reporting system is developed by school staff for a computing teacher
   (C) a student reporting system is developed for use by school staff by school staff
   (D) school staff develops separate modules of a student reporting system for use by school staff

34. Modules developed for distinct personal information systems become a group information system when
   (A) modules developed by different individuals are combined in another system
   (B) any module is used by a group of people
   (C) an information system requires more than one module
   (D) a company decides to use more than one module in an information system
35. Group information skills have become increasingly vital in IT because
   (A) programmers like to work as part of a team
   (B) more than one approach is always possible in programming
   (C) projects have become too complex for any one individual to develop on their own
   (D) programmers work better as part of a team

36. Project management software is usually
   (A) a word processor with an outlining facility
   (B) a Gantt chart
   (C) any software tool which can be used to manage information in a project
   (D) made by Microsoft

37. Maintenance and modification of a group project is conducted by
   (A) management and users
   (B) participants and users
   (C) users and programmers
   (D) management and participants

38. Examples of the participants in a library information system would be
   (A) the chief librarian, borrowers and assistants who create barcodes
   (B) the chief librarian, assistants who create barcodes and information technology staff
   (C) the chief librarian, authors and borrowers
   (D) borrowers, authors and publishers

39. The most critical personal factor in a participant in a group information system is
   (A) programming expertise
   (B) communication skills
   (C) ability to meet deadlines
   (D) familiarity with project management software

40. The environment of an information system is
   (A) the physical area in which the system is located
   (B) everything which is affected by or which affects the system
   (C) all the individuals affected by the information system
   (D) the context area of the company using the information system
41. The result of the information processes being applied to data is
   (A) personal or group information systems
   (B) wisdom
   (C) knowledge
   (D) information

42. The information process of analysing and processing involve respectively
   (A) interpreting and manipulating data
   (B) manipulating and interpreting data
   (C) interpreting and arranging data
   (D) arranging and interpreting data

43. All seven information processes involve the manipulation of
   (A) information
   (B) software
   (C) hardware
   (D) data

44. Just as last century was characterised by the industrial revolution our present age has been characterised as the digital age and as the
   (A) information age
   (B) computer age
   (C) technology age
   (D) Internet age

45. Convergence of technology is now common in society. This term refers to
   (A) technologies which were previously separate being integrated
   (B) mobile phones are being designed with Internet access
   (C) hardware devices are becoming smaller
   (D) technology becoming available to all

46. Digital data presents a far greater threat to privacy than earlier forms of data because
   (A) it contains more information than earlier forms of data
   (B) the information processes can be performed easily, accurately and quickly
   (C) large amounts of information take up very little space
   (D) it is extremely accurate
47. Which of the following types of data presents the greatest challenge in the process known as transmission?
   (A) static pixel based graphics
   (B) static vector based graphics
   (C) video
   (D) audio

48. Which of the following forms of data is not represented using ASCII?
   (A) integers
   (B) text
   (C) numerals
   (D) punctuation

49. Which of the following is not an example of information technology?
   (A) word processing software
   (B) an interactive multimedia production
   (C) photo editing software
   (D) a computer generated cartoon movie

50. The seven information processes are helpful in
   (A) planning a new system
   (B) communicating between different systems
   (C) ordering the activities involved in setting up a system
   (D) understanding and analysing the flow of data in a system